

Canadian Premier Declares Education in Liberal Arts Is Important to the Nation

Present Govt. Policy Endorsed By Social Science Council

The importance to the nation of ensuring the continuance of Arts studies in universities was acknowledged by the Prime Minister, Mr. King, in a recent message to the Canadian Social Science Research Council. In reply to a memorandum submitted by the Council concerning the government's policy as regards Arts students, the Premier expressed on behalf of the government "recognition of the importance to our future as a nation, and to the cause for which we are fighting, of the maintenance of the liberal tradition of education in the humanities."

The memorandum endorsed the present governmental policy with regard to university Arts courses, with the request that regulations be not enforced too rigorously. Thus it might be made possible to permit a small group of graduate students to pursue their studies toward the Master's degree in special research investigations in fields related to the Social Sciences. In this way standards threatened by lack of staff and course acceleration might be preserved, and the survival be assured of what the Council terms "The touchstone of democracy, which cannot exist in the totalitarian state"—the Arts tradition.

The Premier's Letter
The Prime Minister replied: "I wish to acknowledge your letter of December 30th, transmitting, on behalf of the Canadian Social Science Research Council, a memorandum on government regulations concerning Arts courses in the Universities."

"I should like, through you, to thank the Social Science Research Council for its expression of appreciation of the policy followed by the government during the present war in facilitating the continuation of academic work in the Canadian universities. I wish, at the same time, to express, on behalf of the government, our recognition of the importance to our future as a nation, and to the cause for which we are fighting, of the maintenance of the liberal tradition of education in the humanities."

"In the provision already made by the government for assistance of men demobilized from the armed forces to continue their education, the importance of a liberal education is fully recognized."

"I am making a copy of your memorandum available to the Minister of Labour in order that the officers charged with the administration of the National Selective Service regulations may have the benefit of its representations. Yours sincerely, W. L. Mackenzie King."

The memorandum, embodying the views adopted by the Council at its last annual meeting, recorded "warm appreciation of the enlightened policy which has been followed by the Government of Canada"

(Continued on Page Four.)

Commerce, Law Set Dance Plans

Sleigh-Ride Is Overture to Exclusive Party

The School of Commerce and the Faculty of Law will hold a joint Sleigh Ride and Dance on Friday, February 5. It has been announced that the sleigh ride will start at the Chalet atop Mount Royal. After the ride, students and their friends will be brought back to the Union where music will be provided up to 1.30 a.m. Tickets may be purchased from all class presidents of the Commerce Undergraduate Society at \$1.50 per couple, tax included.

The affair was originally planned to be held in the Purvis Memorial Hall, and this event marks the first in a series of activities intended to promote friendship and understanding.

(Continued on Page Four)

Universities to Lose Students

692 Undergrads Made Available To Government

Hamilton (CUP) — Twenty-two students at McMaster will lose their military deferment as a result of unsatisfactory standing obtained in the mid-year examinations.

The announcement was made on Monday by Chancellor G. P. Gilmore, after a meeting of the faculty of the College at which reports of students with low averages were discussed.

Their names will be reported to the district officer commanding, and they will receive their military call.

This announcement brings to 692 the approximate known total of students placed at the disposal of National Selective Service by Canadian university officials acting in accordance with government regulations on student status in wartime.

The number affected in the various universities are as follows: McMaster 22, Western 55, Ottawa 20, McGill 68, Toronto 100 (approximate), Ontario Agricultural College 11, Manitoba 89, University of British Columbia 132, Queen's 90, University of Alberta 76, Dalhousie 11.

Bridge Club Convenes In Union Tomorrow p.m.

Members of the Bridge Club will meet in the Reading Room of the McGill Union tomorrow evening. The play will begin at 8 p.m. All those who wish to join in are asked to bring along a partner.

As usual the various winners will be given prizes this week. The executive would like to announce that all are welcome. Excellent bridge players are not demanded, since the main object is for all members to enjoy themselves.

The highest percentage made by the winners of last week was 64.2 which the team of Macaulay-Wetherell gained.

Wanted: Co-operation

Today we are printing on page four a form which we are asking all students to fill out. We are asking you to criticize the Daily, and to offer useful suggestions. This poll is not intended as a joke. We are looking for constructive criticism, not destructive nonsense.

The masthead of the Daily has been aware for some time, for as much as three years, that a large part of the student body is not particularly sympathetic towards it. The inaccuracies which inevitably creep into the news reports arouse students' ire. The exigencies of war, which have caused a shortage of spot campus news, have also resulted in numerous hashes and reshapes. The staff, particularly the sports department, are well aware of this. In order to combat constant repetition, which incidentally is no fun for us, we must know what students are interested in reading. We are especially concerned with knowing whether students would like editorial opinion on topics of current interest which are entirely disconnected from student life. So far we have kept strictly to the letter of the Daily's constitution, which decrees discussion of controversial subjects in the editorial column. However, the war has undoubtedly caused, among other things, a shift in student interest from things of a purely local nature, to matters of greater concern. We are quite capable of taking up the cudgel and laying about with it on all sides.

But regardless of the scope of plans which we formulate, and of the number of suggestions which may be offered, we are powerless to proceed with changes, without manpower. Few students are aware that the average issue of the Daily is written by no more than six people. In normal times, the editorial staff was five times as large.

We do not offer these considerations as apologies for the quality of the paper. Any weaknesses or deficiencies which may have been displayed are not indications of lack of enthusiasm on our part. Rather, they suggest a chronic and characteristic disinterest on the part of the student body, which occasionally flares up in the form of violent diatribes against the masthead, and peters out in more prejudice and disinterest.

We feel that the Daily should be an organ for the crystallization of student opinion on the main issues of this war. Attitudes formed during the war are likely to carry over far into the years of peace. Here is an untrod stamping ground for airing those views.

We would also like to feel that the Daily brings a touch of lightness and humour to the nine o'clock lecture; that its news and feature items might be deftly interspersed between snatches of professional soliloquy. Since the day when our top columnist deserted her typewriter in the Union basement for a war-plant assembly line, we have not seen or heard a smirk or chuckle in the lecture room. Is there a humorist in the house?

The Daily is trying to do a job. It is trying to keep the campus posted on news, and to supply a unifying force to a very metropolitan and cosmopolitan student body. We are asking your co-operation in improving that service. WHAT DO YOU THINK? and more important, WILL YOU HELP?

... USQUE AD MARE by Cupex

CHICAGO GETS BRITANNICA

The University of Chicago entered the commercial publishing business last week when the Sears-Roebuck Company made the school a present of the Encyclopedia Britannica. This famous series, which lists items from a vast field of human knowledge, is considered the oldest continuing publication in the world.

OBERLIN COLLEGE AND I.S.S.

Appropos the current drive for I.S.S. funds on the McGill campus, we note that Oberlin College in Ohio holds top honours so far. With a student enrolment of only one thousand, Oberlin reports a contribution of over \$10,000 to I.S.S., or better than \$10 per student. To raise this tremendous sum, students worked overtime, about the town, gave up corsages for formal, held inter-fraternity competitions.

MORE ABOUT FORMALS

Queens University has not restricted its curriculum of formal dances yet. However, with the abolition of American name bands, the presence of radio-locators in the gym, and the decree that dress should be optional, formals have taken on a different atmosphere from pre-war days.

At Western University in London, formals have gone by the board with but little opposition. Last Friday the University of New Brunswick unveiled new memorial windows in Memorial

(Continued on Page Four.)

Science Students of All Years Must Sign Registration Forms Of Department of Labour

Forms for Daily Poll Can Be Found on Page 4

The Daily is running a poll today on student opinion of the Daily. Forms will be found on page four and all students are urged to fill them out.

These forms can be deposited in boxes situated in the Engineering and Arts Buildings, and can be given to the Janitors of the Medical Building, the Chemistry Building and the Physics Building. They can also be handed in to the Tuck Shop in the Union and at the desk in Redpath Library.

First of Nine Films Shown

'Silent Enemy' Presented at Moyse Hall

Starting today at 5.05 p.m. in Moyse Hall, and every Monday thereafter, fifty minute films of a more or less biological character will be shown by the Zoology Department.

In a bulletin given by the Department presenting these films it was emphasized that the economic and social aspects of the themes will be just as vivid as the biological.

The several interwoven themes to be illustrated include "the changing impact upon the living world of man, the hunter, man the agriculturist, primitive races of Asia, Africa, and America; the wild life of two continents; and the havoc wrought by unplanned exploitation of the land and possible remedies."

This afternoon "Silent Enemy" will be shown. This movie concerns Sioux, Cree, Blackfoot and Ojibwa Indians before the coming of the white man.

Next week "Grass," the story of a nomadic tribe in Persia trekking in search of grass.

On February 15, "African Congo," "Sea Lions," and "The Heritage We Guard," will be shown.

On February 22, "The Plow That Broke the Plains," "To Cili" (Water Grass); both concerning the creation of deserts and the life of the Navajos.

On March 1: "The Adventures of Chico" will be shown.

Forms Ask If Students Will Volunteer for Active Service

In an announcement from the Office of the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, all Science students as deferred by the Wartime Bureau of Personnel must, by University Science Student Regulations 1942, sign a Department of Labour declaration in triplicate stating whether or not they wish to volunteer for service in the Armed Forces of Canada as technical officers.

B.H.S. Degree To Be Changed

Science Diploma Will Be Given At Macdonald

It was officially announced last Thursday, January 28 that the degree of B.H.S. will be no longer given to graduates in the Household Science course at Macdonald College. This degree has been changed to that of Bachelor of Science in Home Economics (B.Sc.H.E.). This new ruling will go into effect when the class of '43 graduates in the spring.

From all accounts, at Macdonald College news of the change was greeted with a great deal of enthusiasm. During the past two years the girls in the present Senior class have been carrying on agitation in favor of granting the new degree.

It was felt, since the Household Science curriculum included so many of the regular Science courses

(Continued on Page Four)

Kiersted Talks To Philosophers

Philosophy of Economics Will Be Considered

The question of values and of the validity of the method of economic analysis will be discussed at tomorrow's meeting of the Philosophical Society, which is scheduled to take place at 8.30 p.m. in the R.V.C. Common Room.

The speaker at the meeting is to be Professor B. J. Kierstead, who was appointed one of the two Bronfman professors of Economics at McGill at the beginning of the present session. He will consider the basic theory of philosophy which lies behind any material scheme of welfare economics, the theory of economic analysis and the question of the economist's supposed acceptance of a utilitarian philosophy in working out and applying his system of analysis.

A general discussion will follow on the problems of a philosophical nature which crop up in the course of an economist's research and investigation.

Control of Industry Is Subject of Talk

At the SCM Open House on Sunday night Prof. Higgins spoke on "Government control of industry."

He said that in peace-time this control had the purpose of raising national income and distributing it more equitably; in wartime it served to increase production and to control the allocation of national income. Since the outbreak of the war Canada had doubled her production, using the increased portion for the war-effort.

In the post-war period it would be the task of the government to see that this increased production was converted to peace-time use. He stressed that the post-war period would be a period of opportunity, if the government did not let monopolist business take control.

Text of the Form

The first part of the form asks whether or not the signee wished to volunteer for service as a technical officer. The University, year and course are then to be filled in.

Choice of Service

If the declaration is in the affirmative, the student is asked his preference in the order he wishes. On the right of the blanks to be filled in for the Service preferred, the Technical Corps, Branch or the type of technical work in the preferred Service is to be inserted. The date and signature of the Student are to be affixed.

Rules must be obeyed at once.

This regulation of the Department of Labour must be obeyed at once. First year men will obtain these forms at the end of the lecture in English 2 tomorrow morning. The forms must be completed and returned to Miss Weiss, Assistant to the Dean, in Room 9 the same day.

Science Juniors and Seniors.

Male students in Second Year will obtain forms on Wednesday in Room 9; male students in Science in the Third Year on Thursday, and male students in the Fourth year on Friday.

No forms will be received after Saturday, February 6th, 1943.

Students in the faculties of Medicine, Engineering, Dentistry, etc., will be told where they may obtain forms.

French Skits Presented By La Societe Francaise

The Societe Francaise held a meeting last Thursday, at which skits were presented by members of each year. Before the performance of the skits, plans for the theatre party to be held next month were discussed.

The members of fourth year presented a tableau, while first year acted out one of Lafontaine's fables. A few scenes from Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" were given by second year.

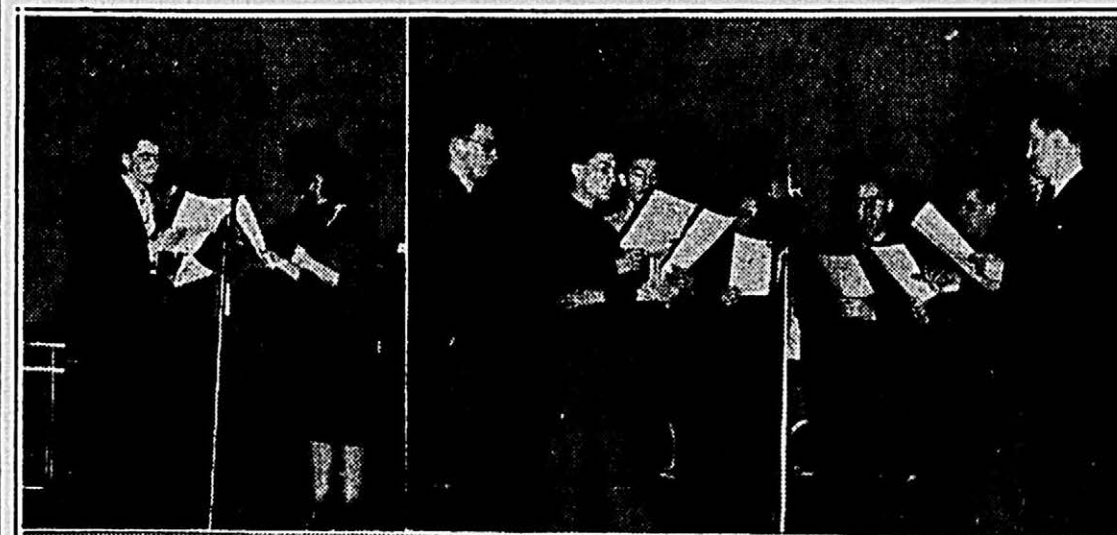
Around the Campus

Today: Dr. Halvdan Koht addresses the students in Moyse hall at 11.00 a.m. on "Democracy in Norway." . . . Series of lectures on "The Development of National Consciousness" begins at 2.30 p.m. in Room 44 of the Arts Building. . . . Zoological film showing of "The Silent Enemy" at 5.05 in Moyse Hall. . . . The Radio Workshop broadcasts at 7.15 p.m. . . . Student poll on the Daily.

Tomorrow: All first year Science students must hand in registration forms. . . . Bridge Club convenes in the Union Reading Room at 6.00 p.m. . . . At 8.30 p.m. the Philosophical Society will hear Dr. Kierstead in the Common Room of R.V.C.

Coming: Commerce Dance and sleigh Ride on Friday night.

WORKSHOP PREPARES FOR TONIGHT'S BROADCAST



Foodland Fantasy To Be Presented On Station CBM

Tonight at 7.15 p.m. over station CBM the McGill Radio Workshop in co-operation with the National Nutrition Campaign will present "Fantasy in Foodland." The play was written by Allan Thomson and the original music, to be sung by the University Glee Club, was composed by William Munroe.

The play will be produced by Allan Thomson and will include in the cast: Dorothy Hopton, Anne Hughes, Vi McCammon, Blanche Lemco, Duncan Cameron, Victor Goldbloom and Morris Miller.

Castling for the next nutrition play written by Dorothy Taylor-Stoll will take place next Saturday at the CBC studios at 2 p.m.

Pictures of the cast during rehearsal on Saturday. These pictures show: Top left: The principals, Dorothy Hopton and Duncan Cameron. Top right: The Glee Club, with William Munroe, composer of music, at the extreme left. The bottom cut gives a general view of the cast.



Around the Globe

Germans ousted at Stalingrad: Virtually complete destruction of the siege army at Stalingrad, along with the capture of a field marshal and sixteen generals was announced by the Russians last night.

Montrealers ousted from homes: A large section of Craig street was flooded early yesterday morning when a large-type water main broke. Over 400 families were driven from their homes and many oldtimers recalled the days when dikes were not yet built to hold back the St. Lawrence, and Craig St. was the bed of a stream.

Italian chief of staff ousted: Marshal Pietro Badoglio has resigned "at his own request" it was learned from Rome yesterday, presumably because he blamed himself for Rommel's reverses in North Africa. He was succeeded by General Vittorio Ambrosio, at present commanding in the Balkans.

McGill Daily

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Montreal, Monday, February 1, 1943
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Science Students Register

Starting tomorrow, science students are asked to fill in a form from the Department of Labour in connection with the University Science Student regulations.

These regulations provide that before a person is permitted to commence or continue to work as a science student he shall make a declaration in a form prescribed by the minister, indicating, whether he wishes to volunteer for service in the armed forces of Canada as a technical officer. It is for this reason that the filling out the forms should be done as soon as students are told to do so.

Students will fill in the forms successively starting from the first year and will be told when and where they should hand in their forms.

Science student as defined by these regulations, includes students in the faculty of Science, in the faculty of Engineering, Medicine, Dentistry, and others which the war time bureau of technical personnel, has called technical men.

We are indeed pleased to see that the government has acted sufficiently quickly in order that students in their final year may be able to put to best advantage the technical knowledge they acquired at the university, and show that their stay at the university will prove very fruitful.

It now remains with students to show that where there is a need for technical manpower university students are ready, willing and able to help.

Radio Workshop

The large amount that can be accomplished by a group that has a three-fold object of providing recreation for its members, of gaining otherwise-unobtainable experience in an artistic field and at the same time of being enthusiastically active in Canada's war effort has been emphatically by the success of a club that was founded a bare four months ago... the Radio Workshop.

In our editorial written at the opening of the Workshop, we remember saying that a "whole new field of activity promises to open up to students of McGill" but we never dreamed that in so short a time, it would be presenting its own plays over the air. Already two of their plays have been recorded and another has been presented over the air in connection with the Victory Loan drive.

Tonight at 7.15 over CBM the Workshop is broadcasting its latest script which has been written, directed and cast completely by undergraduates of McGill. In addition to this the McGill Glee Club is singing on the programme and original music has been composed especially for this broadcast by still another McGill student. In commenting on the merit of tonight's play Mrs. Margaret D. Morgan of the Montreal Committee of the Nutrition Campaign wrote the president of the Workshop: "I was delighted with the script when I read it this morning. It is clever, original and definitely the type of publicity we want for the radio audience. My committee is greatly indebted to you and your associates for the valuable assistance you are giving to the Nutrition Program."

We congratulate the Radio Workshop on its success, and we will be watching for them to reach even greater heights in the future. The best of luck for their broadcast tonight.

Tanned War Aims

E. E. Schalit

There were two kinds of houses on the Avenida Atlantica, promenade of the Copacabana, swanky suburb of Rio-de-Janeiro. The first consisted of houses which were used for the purpose for which they had been built. Apartment houses, tall and modern, covered with square miles of red, green, black, white marble—and private residences of the mighty lords of the land who owned the vast riches of the vast continent that was Brazil. The former houses rested directly on the mosaic sidewalk, the latter were hidden behind acres of transplanted jungle vegetation and stone fences, rising to six and eight feet above the pavement.

The second kind consisted of houses which were not used for the purpose for which they had been built. Palaces, constructed overnight as a memorial to a coffee boom which had broken all records, to men who ruled empires of mango, copper, rice, gold for a day. Some rested outrageously on the mosaic pavement. Others fell victims to the Amazon bush of their gardens and to the latter's inhabitants, big, gigantic ants. But some, also, were boarding houses.

In one of these monuments to a long forgotten glory lived Peter Nansen. His hair was blond, interwoven with the slight greyiness of age. His eyes were blue but his skin was tanned. His eyebrows gave him the expression of the mountains from which he had come, the rugged Tyrol. He had a high, square forehead and from his past he had salvaged only one hand. He was small in size, thin, and erect.

A man in his sixties, short, heavy set, corseted in military fashion, wearing a pair of thick-rimmed glasses took Oliver to this palace one night. There was no moonlight and the lamps on the Avenida seemed to cast the light of a world so different to the one hidden behind the tall stone fence. It seemed to Oliver as if where he was standing there was one reality; behind the fence there seemed to be another.

The stocky man pulled a chain out of his pocket. At the end of it was a ring. At least two dozen keys were attached to that ring, shiny and apparently much used. After choosing between two of them he raised his hand, put the key in the lock, turned it, and pushed the door open.

While in the driveway he grabbed the young man by his arm, silently, and pointed with a finger towards a window in the second floor of the house.

"One of the drapes is raised there, do you see? They are checking on us," he whispered.

The narrow mahogany door was opened for them, as soon as they reached the top of the stairs, by a short, blond young woman. Oliver's companion introduced her as Fraulein Kate Nansen.

"My father is waiting for you in his study," she said in German.

"Thank you, Kate, we can find our way there by ourselves," he replied. They walked through long, narrow, silent, bare corridors. Then they reached a door. As the stocky man opened it they were flooded by light. Waves of steam and a mixture of odors of food being cooked hit them in the face. They were in the kitchen.

"Ach, look who is here, Herr Bluth and a young man. You will stay to eat with us when the rest come in. Ya, Herr Bluth, and you too, young man," exclaimed a stout little woman, bustling all over with superfluous flesh. She was in her sixties, her greyish hair cut short but flowing wildly and uncombed.

"Ya, Frau Nansen, we shall," replied Bluth.

Bluth took Oliver by his arm and led him to stairs which went down from the kitchen into the basement. They walked through a hall stretching almost the full length of the house. Then, at the end of the hall, Oliver's companion stopped and knocked on a door.

"Herein, Bluth, come in," came a reply from inside, in a deep undisturbed monotone.

Bluth turned the knob carefully. Then, for the first time, Oliver shook hands with the man he had heard so much about. Nansen had risen from a straw club-chair to greet them, after having put a book he had been reading on a nearby table. The young man found it rather awkward grasping Nansen's left hand but the German seemed to quickly waive aside the unagreeable by catching Oliver's hand firmly, with a quick turn of his hand. He was dressed in a light grey suit. He wore no tie, his collar wide open. Oliver noticed that Nansen wore a native, hand-made belt of tanned alligator skin. He had no shoes on, only sandals.

"Nansen, this is Oliver Sugart-Hughes, the young man I told you about," said Bluth.

"Glad to know you, Mr. Hughes," Peter Nansen said in perfect English.

Oliver nodded. He was somewhat bewildered. He could not piece it all together. He had heard much about the man, much about hidden background. As such Nansen fit into the pattern of men he had known and imagined. . . . But there was something dynamic about Nansen, something radiant. The more he approached him the bigger it became. He had the feeling that the mere being of this man struck at such fundamentals that were more basic than anything he could conceive of. It just did not fit into his vocabulary, into the language of the people he had known.

"You are from Harvard, Mr. Hughes. Am I right," Nansen asked. "A marine biologist, I understand. You have been a year ago on a research trip to the Amazons and since then in Rio-de-Janeiro. I suppose you find Brazil quite different to America?"

"Yes and no, Mr. Nansen. I find it different in that it is Latin and Indian. But then, once you have learned to know it you find little variation. I suppose it is very much of a New World characteristic, where people discard much of the past and pool the remainder and then things become homogeneous. Like a tree trunk sending similar branches, bearing the same leaves and fruit, in all directions. One American town does not differ very much from the other. Similarly one Brazilian town does not, generally, seem to differ very much from another."

"What has kept you here that long, then?" Nansen interrupted a smile appearing on his lips.

Oliver could have talked on for hours. He found that Peter Nansen, his environment, pro-

voked in him the courage to touch on these subjects. In Boston he would have merely thought and not dared to speak up. At least not on these matters. But Nansen was the embodiment of so many of the ideas he had recently acquired that not only did Oliver speak up but he was taking for granted a great deal that Harvard would have looked upon in a suspicious eye. He sort of felt that before this man there was no sense in quibbling or expressing doubts. In fact he seemed like a child shy before his teacher, reciting only the facts of things and not discussing their background. Everything seemed to be turning factual.

Nansen looked at him, the same smile appearing on his lips.

"Have you been able to learn much," he asked.

"Very little," Oliver replied quickly, "and that is why whenever my monthly allowance would arrive I would decide not to use it to pay my passage back but remain here for another little while."

"And what brings you here, Mr. Hughes?"

"Well, I was sharing a table once at dinner with Mr. Bluth, at our hotel. I noticed by his appearance and manners that he was not a Brazilian. We got into conversation and I found him a mine of information. We took long walks together and he pointed out to me a great deal about the foreign, European origin of this, that, and the other in Rio. And then one day I asked him about you. He looked at me with astonishment. He asked me what I knew about you. I told him that I had been very friendly with two German refugee sisters who father had been a Captain in the German merchant marine, a Social Democrat who had fled to Danzig when Hitler rose to power. They said you had helped them to come here, after the kidnapping of their father by the Nazis, and that they were indebted to you also for a job in some records' factory. They spoke a great deal about you and about what you and your work meant to the German refugees here. Others had also mentioned your name since. So I kept on asking Bluth whether he would introduce me to you. He declined, several times. He was afraid we might disturb you."

"Not at all, Mr. Hughes, not at all," Nansen said, his smile broadening.

Oliver felt somewhat encouraged.

"You see, I am trying to compile notes for a book on the foreign colonies in Rio. I am trying to base it on interviews. In the States they distrust anything foreign. Definitely an account of something as coloured and varied as the picture of Rio's foreign colonies. Especially by an American. Interviews are the only means by which some measure of trust can be provoked in them. They want the raw stuff, scientific evidence, know, an objective approach they call it."

"I suppose you want a statement from me, then," And he burst into laughter.

"No, no, I am sorry. I didn't mean it that way. Undoubtedly all the curious about you and your surroundings and your work would make a spectacular series for the 'Saturday Evening Post'. But that is not what I meant. Of course I am also curious but I meant something entirely different. Background, if you see what I mean. You and your work, your movement, so that the significance of these things may be brought out. I realize that there is a great deal you can't tell. But I shall be grateful for the least."

Nansen looked at Oliver and at Bluth, alternately. Then he rose from his chair, deep in thought. He paced the room, from one end to the other. Then he stopped, behind his chair, leaning against the book shelves behind him.

"If you walk around the hotel lobbies and parks, in Rio, and speak to the different groups of exiles and refugees you will gather the impression that the war of today is the expression of a series of spontaneous personal intrigues interpreted on an international scale. If you take this approach for granted and add to it the emotion involved in those taking it you will get a picture of history, human history, which would be completely out of proportion. History has no personal aspect for practical purposes. Every individual is part of the whole. That is the factor behind human failure as well as human success. Men in possession of worldly goods have lived, and more not in possession of them have died. Because this is the unconscious process of living in which spontaneous, conscious, physical individualism plays no part. The group, the race, human kind, the collective potentialities of this earth in relation to it."

"People have fought, some 'primitively', some 'progressively'. And still despite the millions killed, despite the capacity to destroy which increases by the hour, the world becomes filled with more and more people, minute by minute. So that if our survival, in a numerical sense, in our ultimate goal, history has not failed us yet and our so-called crimes become no crimes at all."

"But that is the mechanical process of things. The statistical aspect of things, as you Americans would describe it. Like the chasing of cattle from the Texas plains, in the last century, to the stockyards up north. So many would die en-route but enough would survive to contribute to meat price quotations. And it is not that I justify the treatment of cattle in this way or in any other way."

"There is an old Hebrew saying: 'He who causes the death of one soul from Israel it is as though he causes the death of an entire world.' This is the main point. Instead of Israel put the world's two-and-a-half billion. This is the crux of it all. Pain, I mean. Put yourself in the position of a tortured man and you have the essence of ethics on your lips."

"We do therefore have a preferential basis for things, and it is the avoiding of pain in any form. We can be happy without the possession of many worldly goods; men have proven it. But what man is happy when he is in pain. Even the increase in numbers, if it possesses painful potentialities can be checked painlessly."

"That is the approach of my friends and myself. So you realize, I have to make no apologies because of our engaging in practical politics. Living, in general, is not human unless there is an ethical aspect to it. That is the conscious process of living."

"Here, in this house, we live, dream, and plan. We have in mind a Germany that would play its human part in the world of tomorrow. Some especially Brazilians, describe us as a band of desperate men. You see how unjust this is. Many of us are broken men, mentally and physically. Who could witness so much suffering in Germany and elsewhere and remain his former self. Who could escape from the claws of the octopus without being hurt by the currents of treacherous waters it was raising. But you see also that there is a measure of peace over us, over me. Of peace because of hope."

"We direct what we can of the German Underground from here. I feel we are able to do this because we seem to be offering those not poisoned, and those disillusioned by and in the Nazi myth, a program."

"The program has its details. It is not merely a platform for an election campaign. Suffice it to say that we divide the methods of controlling the instruments causing pain into two. Human and extra-human. The former refer to the ethical aspect, which I have already discussed. Extra-human are those bearing direct relation to mans ingenuity and experience. I mean medicine, man's ability to control disease. The real yardstick of progress, from this viewpoint then is our advance in the field of hygiene. A so-called high standard of living is relevant to this only to the extent to which the height reached implies greater medical control. In fact it is independent of a high standard of living."

"I can, therefore, visualise a Germany that you would describe as very primitive. Immobilised from an industrial viewpoint, the only manufacturing establishments being those factories producing the tools of maintaining hygiene at its highest level and advancing it. I see the large towns dynamited; those the air raids will not have destroyed. I see the people going back to the land, growing their own food, weaving their own cloth. I see man's genius being employed to check himself, above all. And it is not because fear is our motive. You will say, perhaps, that we have not got the courage to face the more complex, the risk involved in a high standard of living. You may say that man's struggle has been a constant fight for a higher and higher standard. But you will be as much right as if you said, as I have mentioned before, that since the world's population is constantly increasing our wars are an unimportant phase of our living and no particular attention should be paid to them. The attainment of a higher standard, in its popular sense, is a risk, you must agree with me. And that is what we wish to avoid. No risk is justified if it involves human beings, human suffering. If a price is to be paid let it not be paid in blood. The world is big enough—if we do not insist on life being a race for the biggest cut. And, let me add, there thus cannot be such a thing as the casual or intentional infliction by someone, or his fellowman, of a little suffering now for the latter's no suffering at some future date."

"I agree that the absolutism of this 'suffering' business would be irksome to an intellectual mind, but you must agree with me also that there comes a time, and there is a point, when and from where we must make up our minds one way or the other. Whether indecision is a result of ignorance or ignorance the result of indecision is really of little importance. Ignorance is chaos and on chaos breeds destructive personal ambition. The world needs intelligence so that out of chaos will come order, out of private benefit will grow public benefit, out of bewilderment a plan."

"I believe people will be happy. A world which has known so much suffering will lend itself to a thorough operation. It will be happy in the knowledge of its achievement, not unhappy in the knowledge of what it denies itself. Because circumstances will have produced not only the ideologies but it is my hope that they will have provided also for human leadership."

"And beware of radicalism. In liberalism lies the nobility of the soul but in radicalism its desperation. The former is a positive value, the latter a negative one; the former gives, the latter only takes. There is no exception in Economics, the rights and wrongs of it are the rights and wrongs of its manipulators. . . . Generosity, goodwill, honesty are its constructive phase. Hatred, lust for revenge, perverted honesty are its destructive phase."

"That is what I have to say. It refers to America also. America has known no suffering, but you have there people whose vision is far reaching, whose humanity is profound. That really has been America's contribution. The world's sufferers have found in your immense country a warm heart. Despite the fact that you were living amidst plenty, that your standard was the world's highest. Unconsciously you allowed something of the spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers, of the Puritans, of the old sage of Israel, of the Quakers to prevail from the days of early American settlement. And that something was

the result of the suffering these peoples and groups had endured in the Old World."

"Here, therefore, I see America's greatest task in the future world. The task of properly orientating itself in regard to human welfare. not necessarily in regard to the abundance of worldly goods; in regard to human suffering and not to human intensity. And in its efforts at orientating itself you may discover that another Civil War may become unavoidable. That would be the price lack of generosity might force you to pay, in blood, for the involvement of your life from an unconscious to a conscious process."

"I think I am right in saying that the elimination of human suffering is a process, not a goal. Once it has reached its maturity we shall come into an era in which problems totally different to ours will exist, relative to this process. And the mental peace we should find, in our struggle to synchronise our actions with the process, would be the guarantee for its success. For you shall not find the hands of a man waving nervously when his mind is undisturbed."

For a long moment his eyes remained fixed at the ceiling. Then he continued.

"The German Nazi group, in Brazil, is strong. It found both honest and dishonest sympathisers among Government ranks. We must, therefore, be as little conspicuous as possible. This is why, so to speak, we do not hang a flag from the balcony of this house. And this is also why we are protecting ourselves against any eventuality. Here, in this house, live some of those who refused to yield to force, in Germany, in whatever form. We live and work here."

"We associate ourselves with no official bodies, neither the Allies nor the various Freedom groups. It really makes us laugh sometimes when we think of those Provisional Governments-in-Exile planning for the post-War era. They will find, mostly, that their plans are outmoded by what had taken place in their countries since. Their ministers will, more than likely, find themselves leaders without significance in comparison with the leaders who had sprung up from the so-called Underground."

"We pretend to be of no extraordinary importance. But we are preparing. We establish contacts and gather information. We pool our resources. I am the only full time person, the rest work outside in odd jobs so that my wife and my daughter can keep house for us."

"I believe that is all I can say."

When God gave out brains, I thought he said trains. So—I missed mine.

When God gave out looks, I thought he said books—and I didn't want any.

When God gave out noses, I thought he said roses. So—I ordered a big red one.

When God gave out ears, I thought he said beers. So—I ordered two long ones.

When God gave out legs, I thought he said kegs. So—I got two big ones.

Oh, God, what a mess am I!

—Western Gazette.

We heard the other day about a travelling salesman (all ears?) who was passing through a small Southern village, and noticed two tiny Negro churches. When he asked about it, one dandy replied—

"Well, suh, it's all because of a difference of doctrine."

"How's that?" asked our friend.

"Well, the other church says Pharaoh's daughter found Moses in the bullrushes but we say—Oh, yeah!"

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Tid-bits from the College Papers

"I.S.S. does not make an appeal to the general public. Only the support of the students enables this work to go on. It is our responsibility to support the present campaign to our utmost and give the aid that is so urgently needed by those less fortunate than ourselves."

McGill Daily

"Mrs. Henpecked (sarcastically)—I suppose you've been to see a sick friend—holding his hand all evening? Husband (absently)—If I'd been holding his hand I'd have made money."

McGill Daily

"With some people, though, we suspect earmuffs are a fetish. Take, for instance, the coy character we saw ranging the snowy steppes of Queen's Park last week. This lad was the wearer of an ample wool toque which he had hiked up above ear-level in a pixieish fashion in order to make room for a pair of gorgeous earmuffs."

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Political Comment

Socialism—The Greatest Evil

Undoubtedly the most important feature of this war is the fact that it is a struggle of ideology, not race. On the one hand we hear "Fight for democracy," on the other "Uphold your precious National Socialist regime."

This war has cleared the air about the bogey of Socialism, which is a good thing — even though it is a terrible price to pay. We have learned, in the past year or two, that the Socialist states (Germany, Italy, Japan and their satellites) are irrevocably set on destroying the democratic powers (Britain, U.S., Canada, China and Russia—which is very far from being socialist).

Socialism is merely a glorified (or perhaps

I should say ameliorated) type of Fascism — the state is everything. Only they try to pass off as being the "wish of the people" what in a totalitarian state is the will of one man. They are really both the same thing.

Any arguments which prove that socialism is anything but exploitation of the masses by the socialists is mere fatuous paradoxism or casuistry. They will say: "We are putting into effect the wishes of the people." Ha! Ha! If they want to put into effect the wishes of the people, let them become democratic and do it properly.

Germany is a splendid example for analysis purposes. In Germany a man will say "Hitler isn't doing good for the country" so the socialists shoot him. Now look at it logically. If that man is expressing the will of most Germans, then he shouldn't be shot; they should do what he recommends i.e. get rid of Hitler or something like that. On the other hand, if this man

is not expressing the will of the majority, then he should be educated. That is why Germany is socialist—because they have been cleverly misled until they are no longer educated and cannot see that they are suppressed and live just like in the Middle Ages.

It is the same in our great country here, Canada... We are not educated enough to see that democracy is the only way of expressing the wishes of the majority of the people. Consequently, we are allowing the negus of Socialism to harbour itself right here amongst us—even at McGill.

Please do not think that I think that Socialism should be suppressed. We must not descend to fighting fire with fire. Let us use the most practical of fire-fighting equipment (i.e. education) and let this threatening blaze of Socialism die a natural death.

—DEMON-CRAT.

Soldiers or Students?

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20.—A recent proposal to release a small number of brilliant young men from the Army and send them to colleges for general training was opposed by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University. In his annual report to the Harvard Board of Overseers last week. According to this proposal the young men would not be given war training but would engage in studies "for leadership in the days of peace."

Dr. Conant said, "Logically there is much to be said for this proposition. To my mind, however, all such schemes founder when they strike the facts of the emotional situation created by a war." That is, when the following questions are asked:

(1) Would you want to be one of these young men reserved for special study throughout the war?

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(2) Would you want your son to be one of these men?

(3) Would such men in fact be leaders among their contemporaries who had faced the hardships and run the risks of war?

DOWN QUEEN'S WAY... The keeper of animals for the medical faculty was teaching in the next Sunday School class to me last fall, and being as I was unaccustomed to Kingston, he took me for a Sunday tour of the University—the only key available was the one to the laboratory where they kept the ani-

mals—bunnies, guinea pigs, dogs, everything.

People in the University district had been complaining about the dogs making so much noise at night. (I WAS ALSO ASSURED THAT THE WOLVES WERE LOCKED IN AFTER 5 P.M.) So the med's students operated to remove the vocal chords of the dogs. Newspapers of the local variety proclaimed this action as a HOWLING SUCCESS, until humanistically-minded people wrote in on the cruelty to dumb animals. All of which goes to show YOU SIMPLY CAN'T PLEASE EVERYONE.

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Canadian Premier Declares Education in Liberal Arts Is Important to the Nation

(Continued from Page One.)

during the present war in supporting the continuation of academic work in Canadian universities," but requested "liberal interpretation of the regulations" as well as continued co-operation between the government and the universities.

Graduate Students.

The Council represented the necessity of retaining a small group of able graduate students who would carry on special investigations, and on receiving their master's degree would provide a body of highly trained men for the armed services or the government. This would enable Canadian colleges to make use of students from abroad who might ordinarily have continued their studies in Great Britain or the United States, and would ensure the maintenance of tutorial staff to be instructors in the armed forces or to assist in dealing with men returning to university after the war. Such a policy preserves in Great Britain "the small but gallant band of scholars who continue to fight on for the maintenance of standards in scholarly work." The Council contrasts this with the possible results of present policy in the United States.

Some consideration is due the present generation of students in both schools and colleges, which in spite of depletions in staff, losses in teaching efficiency estimated to be as high as 25% in some subjects, and time spent in military training, are still responsible for producing mature and able men to be officers, instructors and administrators.

Education for the Forces

The continuance and strengthening of efforts to provide educational facilities for men in the services is recommended, but it is emphasized that by far the most useful work has been performed among those attending systematic courses at university. In this way the depleted staffs are enabled to operate with maximum effectiveness, and the maintenance of academic standards is assured. It will also reduce the numbers of the estimated 40,000 or 60,000 who plan to attend college immediately after the war.

For these reasons the Council requests the liberal interpretation of such regulations as that which allows graduate research only if it is directly concerned with the war effort because "a rigid interpretation might jeopardize all graduate work in the humanities and the social sciences with disastrous effects to the Government's policy."

The Canadian Social Science Research Council includes representatives of the Social Sciences in Canada appointed with regard to disciplines and regions, but not members of the administrative staff

of universities. Representatives of government services are associate members without voting power. The memorandum thus represents the considered judgment of members of the teaching staffs of Canadian universities in the Social Sciences.

Usque ad Mare

(Continued from Page One.)

Hall, on the anniversary of the University's foundation. Lt. Governor Clark of New Brunswick was present as three of U.N.B.'s founders, Hon. Murray MacLaren, Dr. H. S. Bridges and Sir Douglas Hazen, were honored.

ADMISSION: TWO POUNDS SCRAP.

Students at the University of Syracuse have initiated a novel idea to help the war effort. Two pounds of scrap metal will be the admission charged for a university dance. It was stated that the most acceptable form of "tickets" should be made of copper, tin, rubber, aluminum and iron.

Pitt Admits High Schoolers

The University of Pittsburgh will admit students now in their final year of high school, as soon as possible. This plan is in accordance with the speed-up policy of the Pennsylvania Department of Education, and follows a similar scheme at Minnesota.

Aid to Russia at Varsity

Clubs and societies at the University of Toronto are boosting the Aid to Russia drive with various enterprising schemes. At the St. Mike's At Home, "warsages," (abbreviated corsages) will be sold at the door. A collection of Russian paintings are on exhibit at the Hart House Art Gallery.

CARNEGIE TECH SPEEDS UP.

All years of Engineering at Carnegie Tech will be speeded up this summer. President Doherty recognizing the urgent need for technicians in the armed forces, has formed plans for a summer course, which will begin on May 11. The next fall session will re-open on August 28th.

VARSAITY GRADUATES 103 MEDS.

The first medical class to graduate in January, received their M.D.'s from the University of Toronto last Wednesday. President Cody, addressing the graduating class, said, "The honour of the University, of the Profession, and of the country is in your hands."

VISITORS AT MED-PLUMBERS BALL.

Student representatives from Toronto and Queens University were guests at the Med-Plumbers Ball at the Gym last Friday night. Representing the Engineering Faculties, were Claude Vipond of Queen's and George Colman of Toronto. And for the Meds, Mr. P. A. Cain and Miss Janet Williamson of Queen's and Mr. and Mrs. James T. Cowley of Toronto.

Commerce, Law Set Dance Plans

(Continued from Page One.)

standing between Commerce and Law students. The University authorities did not permit the use of Purvis Hall, because of the existing regulation prohibiting the use of an academic building for social affairs.

Halvdan Koht Speaks Today

(Continued from Page One.)

to, contact either Executive before Wednesday of this week. Price of the tickets is \$1.00. Besides his work in the diplomatic service, Dr. Koht is also an author and historian of wide repute. Among his books is a recently published treatise on "Norway, Neutral and Divided." He has also translated the letters of Ibsen and Bjornson.

B.H.S. Degree to Be Changed

(Continued from Page One.)

and since the B.Sc. degree is given graduates who take equivalent courses at other colleges, that the degree also be conferred in this case.

Notices

Lost

If anyone has found a maroon fountain pen (probably in the Chemistry Building), would he please contact K. E. Cousens, B.Y. 1917. (2)

Notice

Royal Life-Saving Awards have arrived for the following students: Joan Edward, Stephanie Zuperko, E. A. Creaghan, Mona Piper.

These can be obtained at the office of the War Service Program, Room 2, Royal Victoria College. (2)

Wanted

A copy of Brown & Manson's Co-ordinated Geometry is required immediately. Anybody possessing a copy or anybody who knows where one may be secured please phone EL 1378. (1)

Lost

A grey mottled fountain pen, Waterman's, with a silver clip on Tuesday, January 28th, in the Biology Building, the Med Building, or in between them. Finder please phone Riva Ripstein, WE. 6480.

Lost

Brown leather wallet, containing complete identification of owner. Lost Tuesday afternoon about 4:30 on No. 14 street-car or in vicinity of Claremont to Grey Ave. Will finder please return to owner, or

give it in to Bill Gentleman's office Reward.

Found

A wrist watch was found in the Union. If the owner will get in touch with Myer Lapedis or George at the Tuck Shop, he will receive it upon proper identification. (4)

Found

Grey Waterman's fountain pen (probably woman's), near Roddick Gates on Thursday, January 28th. Phone CA. 7214. H. E. Brazer. (5)

R.V.C. '43

There will be a meeting of the '43 class of R.V.C. to-morrow, to be held at the Common Room at R.V.C. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss plans for the senior class dinner. All members of this class are urged to attend as this meeting is of extreme importance. (1)

Young Man (when the embrace was over)—I'll be frank with you. You're not the first girl I ever kissed.

Sweet Young Thing—And I'll be equally frank with you. You have a lot to learn.

—Gateway.

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The man you could be has plenty of energy—he feels mighty good and full of pep. He's always ready for a good day's work and seldom misses a day on the job. There's a war to be won—and nothing less than his best is good enough.

But you'll never be the man you could be until you get busy eating the right foods, and eating them regularly. For it's food that makes the difference—the difference between being half alive and really alive. Food is your builder—food is your fuel. Start your own health program—follow Canada's Food Rules—for Canada needs you strong.

Now's the time to help yourself—now's the time to help Canada! Be the man you could be—and begin right now!

EAT RIGHT

the woman you could be...

The woman you could be feels like a million in the morning—looks like a million, too! She tackles each day's work with zest—makes things hum, gets things done—and still has energy to burn at 5 p.m.

But you'll never be the woman you could be until you eat the foods you should eat—eat them daily—and enjoy them. Food makes the difference. The difference between "getting by" and being 100% alive and well. The difference between second-best and best. And nothing less than your best is good enough today—Canada needs you strong!

Know the right foods—follow Canada's Food Rules—be the woman you could be—start right now!

FEEL RIGHT



CANADA'S FOOD RULES

MILK—Adults: one-half pint. Children: more than one pint. And some cheese.

FRUITS—One serving of tomatoes daily, or of a citrus fruit, or of tomato or citrus fruit juices, and one serving of other fruits, fresh, canned, or dried.

VEGETABLES—(In addition to potatoes, of which you need one serving daily)—Two servings daily of vegetables, preferably leafy green, or yellow, and frequently raw.

CEREALS and BREADS—One serving of a whole grain cereal and four to six slices of Canada-approved bread, brown or white.

MEAT, FISH, EGGS, etc.—One serving a day of meat, fish, or meat substitutes. Liver, heart, or kidney once a week. Eggs, at least three or four weekly.

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DAILY POLL (Please Fill Out This Form and Hand It In)

Mark in here your faculty and year:

1. Do you read the editorials?
2. Do you think that off-campus topics should be dealt with in editorials?
3. Do you think the Daily should take a partisan stand on topics of current interest?
4. Or do you think the Daily is prejudiced already?
5. Is the front page good, bad, or indifferent?
6. Is there any news on the front page?
7. Do you think the Daily should carry publicity for campus clubs?
8. List the columns or features, if any, which you generally read?
9. Do you look at the ads in the Daily?
10. Do you refer to the military timetables on Page 4?
11. Does the sports page cover sports adequately?
12. Do you read the news and feature items carried by Exchange and C.U.P.?
13. Note down any criticisms, likes or dislikes, which you have of the Daily.

P.S. THE BEST CONSTRUCTIVE ASSISTANCE WHICH YOU COULD GIVE US WOULD BE TO COME DOWN TO THE UNION BASEMENT AND HELP US PUT THE RAG TO BED.